

The Life-History and Anatomy of Butterflies

efficient in the case of many of the small species when they are still fresh; in the case of the larger species the scales may be removed by means of a camel's-hair pencil such as is used by painters. The chemical method of bleaching wings is simple and inexpensive. For this purpose the wing should be dipped in alcohol and then placed in a vessel containing a bleaching solution of some sort. The best agent is a solution of chloride of lime. After the color has been removed from the wing by the action of the chloride it should be washed in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. It may then be cleansed in pure water and mounted upon a piece of glass, as microscopic slides are mounted, and thus preserved. When thus bleached the wing is capable of being minutely studied, and all points of its anatomy are brought clearly into view.

The veins in both the fore and hind wings of butterflies

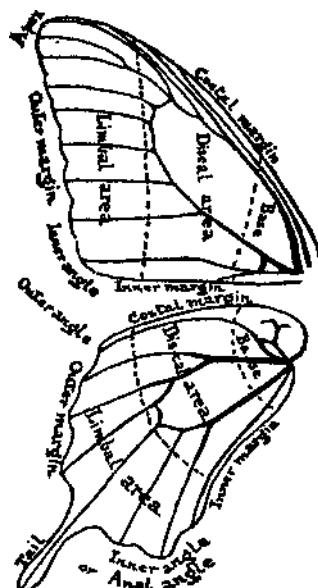


FIG. 38. Outline of wing, giving names of parts.

may be divided into simple and compound veins. In the fore wing the simple veins are the costal, the radial, and the submedian; in the hind wing, the costal, the subcostal, the upper and lower radial, the submedian, and the internal are simple. The

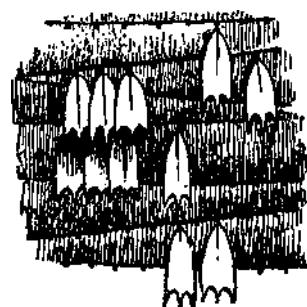


FIG. 39. Arrangement of scales on wing of butterfly.

costal vein in the hind wing is, however, generally

provided near
the base with a short ascending branch which is
known as the
precostal vein. In addition to these simple veins
there are in the
fore Wing two branching veins, one immediately
following the